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ANOTHER FIGHT

Between General Wheaton's Column and the Rebels.

ENEMY APPEAR IN FORCE

Between Pateros and Taguig, necessitating a change in the original plans—American Loss one man killed and three wounded—Oregon Troops in a Brief Engagement Along the River Retire With Three men Wounded—During the Night the Enemy Burn the Town of Pasig.

MANILA, March 15.—Late yesterday Gen. Wheaton's column encountered the enemy in such force between Pateros and Taguig as to necessitate a change in the original plans. The cavalry attacked a rebel stronghold in the jungle, driving the enemy into Pateros. The Americans had one man killed and three wounded.

Scott's battery shelled the city and woods effectively.

Later the enemy crossed the river from Pasig. Two companies of the Second Oregon Infantry cleared the right bank after a sharp engagement, and then retired with three wounded.

In the meantime the Washington volunteers closed in, driving small bodies of the rebels back upon Pateros. One man was killed. During the night the enemy burned the town of Pasig.

Brigadier General and Jose Ruiz, the Spanish officers who were recently tried by a military commission for the embezzlement of \$10,542 of funds devoted to the maintenance of prisoners, and who were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,500 in gold, and to undergo three years' imprisonment at hard labor have the term of their imprisonment commuted to six months, in view of previous confinement and certain circumstances justifying clemency. Carlos Aymerich, who was charged with them, has been acquitted and released, on the ground that he established an alibi.

Casualties of Monday's Battle.

MANILA, March 14.—The following is a revised list of the casualties in the advance on Pasig, captured yesterday:

Killed—Private Stewart, Twentieth Infantry; Private Munson, Twenty-second Infantry; Private James L. Kilne, Twentieth Kansas.

Wounded—Corporal Christian Thompson and Privates Folger, Charles Davis, Thomas Miller, R. Piper, C. Sumner and Matthew Sharkey, of the Twentieth Infantry; Privates Charles Easley, Theodore Misner, John Black, William O'Brien, William Rhinehart and Will Harmon, Twenty-second Infantry; Private Walter Irvine.

GENERAL OTIS' ORDER

Forbidding Further Negotiations Between the Spanish and Insurgents for Release of Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—General Otis, in forbidding further negotiations between the Spanish at Manila and the insurgents, touching the surrender of the Spanish prisoners held by the latter, acted upon his own authority. The government has not sent him any instructions upon this point, but it will unquestionably support him to the extreme in any action of that kind he may take. It is said at the state department that there has been some exchanges between the United States and Spain through indirect channels, touching these particular prisoners, dating back to signature of the protocol last August. The United States government undertook finally to secure the release of the prisoners. It never contemplated trying to secure their release by ransom, but simply through the suppression of the insurrection, and cannot be held by any requirement of international law to do more than has been done to secure the release of the prisoners.

There will be no relaxation of efforts in this direction, but, as the United States campaign in the Philippines is being conducted with all the energy possible, and as the release of the prisoners depends upon the issue of that campaign, there can be no complaint of failure on the part of the United States to meet its obligations.

In preventing the Spanish government from negotiating directly with the insurgents, it is said here that General Otis undoubtedly was correct in his attitude. Inasmuch as the ratification of the peace treaty has not been effected the United States and Spain are still technically in a state of war, qualified only by the operation of the protocol suspending hostilities. In this condition, there is no authority on the part of the Spaniards to negotiate with the insurgents without the explicit consent of the United States. Under the rule of war alone there would still be ample warrant for any action General Otis might take calculated to prevent the insurgents from receiving supplies of food, clothing, munitions of war or money, for the latter can always, with more or less difficulty, be resolved into the former, even in the face of a blockade.

If the Spanish minister of foreign affairs feels called upon to address himself respecting this subject to the state department, directly or indirectly, he would be informed that General Otis must be sustained, though reassured as to the intentions of the United States to use all proper efforts to carry out its undertaking.

IN STRICT PURSUANCE

Of the Terms of the Protocol—Action of General Otis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The attention of the officials at the war department having been called to the report from Manila that General Otis had refused to allow the retreating Spaniards to carry arms to the Carolines, it was learned that this refusal was in strict pursuance of the terms of the protocol which govern in the absence of the ratification of the peace treaty. The officials here are a little puzzled on account for this desire on the part of Spain to garrison and fortify the Carolines, for it had been assumed

that the negotiations between Spain and Germany looking toward a sale of the group to Germany would be consummated.

It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Germany has required Spain in such condition as will not require an effort on Germany's part to suppress an insurrection, such as the United States authorities faced in the Philippines.

A Filipino Trick.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—Andrew L. Locher, of Company M, Fourteenth United States Infantry, now at Manila, writes a most interesting letter to his parents in this city, concerning the attempt of the rebels to capture the city on January 11.

Among other things the writer says: "The insurgents tried to take the city by making an attack in the front and have the citizens make an attack in the rear, so in order to do this it was necessary for them to get arms into the city. We noticed they were having a large number of funerals from a church in Paco. One day there were seventy-three coffins taken in. When some of the boys were detailed to inspect, they found that these coffins contained guns, and in this way we captured 1,500 of their weapons."

Wont Wait on Cortes.

MADRID, March 14.—The Correspondence says the cabinet has advised the queen regent to ratify the treaty of peace with the United States without awaiting the reassembling of the cortes.

A BRILLIANT STROKE

Of Diplomacy on the Part of the United States—Our Answer to Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The ambassadors and ministers in Washington, representing those powers having large interests in China, have communicated to their foreign offices the substance of the recent answer of the United States to Italy, to the effect that this country would maintain an attitude of disinterested neutrality in reference to the Italian designs on San Mun Bay. Some of these diplomats have advised their governments that they regarded the announcement of the United States' attitude as of supreme importance to the Chinese situation. The reasons for this are summed up by a prominent member of the diplomatic corps, representing one of the powers of Europe, as follows:

"The answer of the United States to Italy is a remarkably brilliant stroke of diplomacy. The natural inclination of the United States government would have been to favor the move of Italy, for the opening of San Mun Bay would give another port to the growing American trade in China. But as this would have excited the animosity of China, your government decides upon a course of disinterested neutrality."

"This gives no offense to China, and at the same time Italy and the world at large take notice that the United States will interpose no obstacles in the acquisition of San Mun Bay or other Chinese ports."

"It is most important to all the powers to know that the United States has no purpose to interfere in behalf of China, even to the extent of exerting her oral influence toward continuing China's integrity. For that reason I look upon the American answer to Italy as the most important development in the Chinese situation that has arisen in recent days, and I think it will be so accepted in all the foreign offices."

The Disarmament Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—In consulting Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, as to whether an appointment as one of the British delegates to the czar's disarmament congress would be agreeable to him, the purpose was made known to have the delegates accompanied by army and naval attaches and by a staff commensurate with the importance of the mission. These officials doubtless will stand in the position of experts able to show the extent and cost of the great standing armies and navies of the world.

Sir Julian's appointment as one of the delegates is practically settled, although the official notification has not yet been given.

Wheeling one of Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The following additional recruiting stations have been established for the purpose of enlisting men to fill the regular army up to the maximum of 65,000 men allowed by the new army law: Allegheny, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, Dayton, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Sterling, Ills.; and Wheeling, W. Va.

Age Limit Increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—An order has been issued by the war department increasing the age limit for enlistment from thirty to thirty-five years. The youngest age at which a man can be enlisted is eighteen years. The results so far for the enlistment of troops is very encouraging.

Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Post to-morrow will say: A statement was made yesterday to the effect that Secretary Long would resign during the summer, or at least before Congress re-assembled. He is credited with a desire to succeed Senator Hoar, who will be seventy-five years old when his term expires in 1901. Secretary Long said last evening that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement.

The Palawan Massacre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Unofficial news of the massacre of the Spanish governor and other officers by the Moros on the island of Palawan was received here six weeks ago, upon the arrival of a British steamer that touched at the island on her way to the straits settlement, but nothing has come from any official source. The island of Palawan is a part of the Philippine group, and it is believed here that Admiral Dewey will follow up the movement of his ships upon Mindanao by sending them to Palawan to restore law and order there.

Cut up and Burned His Wife.

CHICAGO, March 14.—August A. Becker, the sausage maker, who has been under arrest for four weeks on a charge of murdering his wife, made a full confession to-night. He said that he cut his wife to pieces and burned the remains in a stove. Becker, when first arrested, admitted killing his wife, but declared he pushed her off Randolph street viaduct into the lake, and that she was drowned.

TROUBLE BREWING

Over Suspension of Public Work in Santiago Province.

2,500 MEN ARE OUT OF WORK

Because There was no Money to Pay Them—An Outbreak Only Prevented by the Prospect of the men Getting a Share of the \$3,000,000 Gift of the United States—A Great Blow to Eastern End of the Island—General Wood Refuses to Talk for Publication—Action of the Cuban Assembly in Regard to Gomez.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 7.—The event of the past week has been the complete suspension, practically, of all public work in the province, over 2,500 men having been thrown out of employment last Friday, as there was no money to pay them for the month of February, and only \$10,000 was allowed for the month of March. It is claimed that an outbreak on the part of the hot-headed portion of the population was only prevented by the fact that the majority of these laborers had served in the ranks of the Cuban insurrectionary forces, and are looking forward in the near future to obtaining their share of the United States gift of \$3,000,000.

So far as this \$3,000,000 is concerned in this province, a large portion of it will be invested, probably half of what is received, but the other half will undoubtedly be squandered, and already merchants here are laying in supplies of silver spurs, Mexican saddles and other gewgaws that a Cuban dandy loves to bedeck himself with.

The real effects of cessation of work have been understood best by those Cubans who are the leaders of public affairs in the province, such as the two generals, Castillo, Mayor Bacardi and the judges of the supreme court of Santiago, and men similarly prominent in Manzanillo, Guanajuato, Sagua de Tanamo, Gibara, Holguin and Baracoa. These men recognize that it is a great blow to the eastern end of the island, and it is due entirely to their personal loyalty to General Leonard Wood that they have persuaded their countrymen that the cessation of work is mainly due to causes that will be explained and remedied within a very few days.

General Wood himself has been most reticent throughout, merely stating, in answer to questions that he has to obey the orders of his superior officer, and that if he were to keep these men employed he would be committing a breach of military law that would render him liable to a court-martial. He refuses in any way to comment on the situation.

Though General Wood himself refuses to say a word for publication, his friends, both Cubans and American officers, and civilians are by no means so reticent and complain bitterly of the alleged injustice that is being perpetrated.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY

Designated "a Collection of Black Clouds with Much Thunder and Little Rain," by General Gomez.

HAVANA, March 14, 11 a. m.—The action of civil governor Mora and the police department in attempting to prevent yesterday's popular manifestations in favor of General Maximo Gomez is strongly censured to-day and the ill-feeling against the police runs high. The people consider that their rights and freedom have been attacked. The action of Governor General Brooke in restraining the Cuban authorities from interfering, has pleased the people and is favorably commented upon.

It is rumored that several officers of the police force, who were formerly in the Cuban army, will resign. The occurrence has done much to destroy the popularity and efficiency of the new police force.

General Gomez is receiving hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the island, expressing the people's allegiance and loyalty to him and to Cuba.

To all callers, General Gomez speaks lightly of the assembly, declaring that it was his creation, as he did not wish to appear a dictator and that the real military members who will now resign, he calls the assembly "a collection of black clouds with much thunder, but little rain."

He did not communicate with General Brooke to-day, but will confer fully to-morrow.

The military assembly met this afternoon with the ordinary guard. Most of the time was occupied in discussing the proposition which is to be issued with a view of justifying last Saturday's action in the eyes of the people.

General Sanguilly introduced a motion protesting against the acceptance of the \$3,000,000, preceding it with a long preamble declaring that the assembly was ready to co-operate with the United States in maintaining order in Cuba. The motion called for the adoption of three resolutions, "in the name of the armed people of Cuba," the first extended the thanks of the assembly to the United States for aid during the recent year. The second thanked the United States for the offer of \$3,000,000, but went on to assert that "owing to the assembly's exact knowledge of the needs of the Cuban soldiers, its members consider it their duty to declare the amount insufficient."

Senator Mola resigned his seat in the military assembly at to-day's session. This evening a rumor is in circulation that the Washington government will dissolve the assembly. It is published in an extra edition of La Discusion. The suggestion has been frequently made to Gen. Brooke to take such a course, but up to this time he has formed no such intention.

Criticism of civil governor Mora's and Chief of Police Menocal's action yesterday in attempting to prevent the parades, continues. It is reported that another demonstration in favor of Gen. Gomez will be held to-morrow, the better element participating.

While Col. Carl Arango, a mounted inspector was trying to disperse a procession at the parade yesterday in Belascoain street, Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, chief of staff of Gen. Gomez, called him a coward for clubbing a woman. There is an unverified rumor that Arango has challenged Rodriguez to a duel and that the latter has accepted.

The United States transport Resolute sailed this morning.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 79 degrees Fahrenheit.

NOT VILLAMIL'S REMAINS

That Were Found Near Santiago, but Those of a Spanish Seaman—Spanish Admiral at Bottom of the Sea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The secretary of the navy this afternoon received the following telegram:

"PORTLAND, Ore., March 14. "Remains found in chair about four miles west of Santiago, as reported in to-day's papers, not those of Villamil, but of Spanish seaman. Report follows by mail. (Signed.) "PROCTOR, "Assistant Engineer."

The officer from whom the above message was received was an engineer on board the Gloucester, which was the instrument that destroyed the ill-fated Pluton, on board of which Admiral Villamil started from Santiago. He was in charge of the landing party which went to the succor of the Spanish sailors who managed to reach the shore from the sinking vessel, and were being fired upon by the Cubans.

While bringing this particular seaman down to the shore to take him aboard the Gloucester, the seaman died and his remains were allowed to sit in the chair in which the body had been conveyed. Department officials believe that Villamil's body lies at the bottom of the sea.

Santiago Spatious Gomez.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Quesada to-night received a cable message from Santiago which says: "The people of Santiago disavow the assembly, sustain Gomez and are preparing a public manifestation."

Senator Quesada was criticized by the Cuban assembly on his action in assisting in negotiation with General Gomez for the payment of the three million dollars to the Cubans.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY

From Mr. Bryan Addressed to the Hon. Perry Belmont.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following dispatch has been received by Perry Belmont, president of the Democratic club, in response to an invitation which was sent to William J. Bryan to attend the banquet to be given by the club in honor of Thomas Jefferson on April 13:

"LINCOLN, Neb., March 13. "Hon. Perry Belmont, Democratic Club, New York.

"Invitation received. Remembering that you openly repudiated the Democratic platform in the last campaign, I desire to know before answering the invitation whether you have since the election publicly announced your conversion to the principles set forth in that platform. (Signed.) "WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

In answer Mr. Belmont telegraphed as follows: "The invitation extended to you is on behalf of the Democratic club. Individual opinions have not been considered in issuing the invitations to celebrate the birth of Thomas Jefferson. (Signed.) "PERRY BELMONT."

Sixty Days Hence.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14.—President Shafer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, returned to-day from Youngstown, Ohio, where he was in conference with Secretary Nutt, of the Western Merchants' Bar Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Shafer reports that on the showing of merchants no advance in wages can be given the finishers and puddlers based on the past sixty days. In explanation of this decision, he says the contracts for January and February were made by the merchants dating back sixty and ninety days and the scale could not be based on the price of bar iron. He says, further, there is no possible doubt of an advance being granted at the next conference, sixty days hence.

Was his Common Law Wife.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Mrs. Edna Raymond, who is on trial for shooting Mrs. John A. Hanna, at the Ellington apartment house, some time since, was on the stand to-day. She testified that she was the common law wife of Hanna, having lived with him for several years in Grand Rapids and Milwaukee. She said she came to Cleveland at Hanna's request. When Hanna married his present wife, Mrs. Raymond said she learned of it through the newspapers. She said she went to the Ellington house to get a diamond ring belonging to her, and which Hanna had given his wife. Mrs. Hanna tried to put her out of the rooms, and in the scuffle that ensued the revolver was discharged. A gunsmith testified that the revolver was new, and had never been fired but once.

Presbyterians Appeal for Aid.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A conference, for the purpose of furthering the cause of foreign missions, called by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, was held to-day at the Presbyterian building. It was resolved to send to every preacher of the Presbyterian denomination in the United States an appeal for assistance in the form of a letter, which is to be brought to the notice of every congregation. The letter describes the work of the board of foreign missions during the past year, and says that unless within seven weeks, the end of the present fiscal year, \$412,259 is raised, the retreat must again be sounded, retrenchment once more be enforced, every missionary in the field heartened and all hope of sending out new laborers abandoned.

Kipling Asks Questions.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Rudyard Kipling was feeling very well to-night, and asked Mr. Doubleday a number of questions. During the conversation, Mr. Doubleday happened to mention the "death watch" which the reporters had kept on Mr. Kipling, using their own expression.

The poet was interested at once, and asked for all details. He said it was his first repetition, and he would try to avoid a repetition.

Same Old Story.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14.—The ballot for United States senator to-day was as follows: Quay, 92; Jenks, 73; Ditzel, 18; Stewart, 6; Irvin, 5; Huff, 8; Stone, 4; Widener, 3; Rier, 2; Rice, 2; Tubbs, 1; Grew, 1; Smith, 1. Total, 216; necessary to a choice, 109; absent and not voting, 37; no election.

Rather Embarrassing.

VIENNA, March 14.—Princess Louise of Coburg, daughter of the king of Belgium, who, in January of last year, left her husband, Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and eloped with an Austrian hussar officer, Lieut. Mattiasch-Kogelitsch, has been delivered of a son at a sanitarium, near Pukersdorf, about ten miles west of Vienna.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Hobnobbing with Rhodes—"Just the Man Germany Wants."

BERLIN, March 14.—The Tageblatt says that a contract has been concluded between the German government and Cecil Rhodes, the British South African magnate, for the construction of a telegraph line in German East Africa. The Tageblatt adds that a contract for building a railroad through the same territory is upon the point of conclusion, only a few details remaining to be settled.

Both Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, beside Baron von Buelow, the foreign minister, and other ministers, with their wives, attended the banquet given by Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador to Cecil Rhodes, who appears to have personally impressed everybody from the emperor downward.

With the exception of the extreme agrarian and conservative papers, the whole press praises him as "just the sort of a man that Germany wants." It is understood that the Rhodesian schemes anticipate that Germany will ultimately possess Walvisch bay, on the coast of Damaraland, South Africa.

Novelist Stockton' Purchase.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., March 14.—Frank R. Stockton, novelist, to-day purchased, at private sale, for a sum that could not be ascertained, the elegant country seat, "Claymont Court," the property of Mr. Charles Dawson, situated a few miles west of this city. It is the purpose of Mr. Stockton to remove to Claymont Court, with his family, where he will reside hereafter. The property is considered one of the prettiest country seats in the valley of Virginia, having recently been repaired at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It was originally the property of the Washington family.

Weston Happenings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. Va., March 14.—The dwelling house of John Rexroad, who was shot some days ago by C. A. C. Simmons, near Freemansburg, was burned down last night. Origin unknown, total loss without insurance. John Beeghly, owner of the Beeghly telephone system, died to-day of pneumonia fever.

Fell 105 Feet.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 14.—Robert Conn, lineman in the employ of the Phoenix Telephone Company, fell off a pole 105 feet high this afternoon, breaking both legs in several places, and sustaining fatal injuries. The top cross arm broke when he took hold of it, letting him fall.

Ghastly Mystery of the Lake.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The headless corpse of a man mangled and bruised, with one shoe and a bit of rope dangling from the ankle, was found to-day, tossing among the waves of Lake Michigan, near Hyde Park. The police authorities believe that it is a case of murder and that the rope on the ankle was used to anchor the remains below the surface. Upon investigation it was found that at every point in the body there was a gash and the belief is entertained that the body was cut in order to double it up into easy compass that it might be more easily carried in a sack or box to the lake. The body was badly decomposed and must have been in the water for several months.

McGovern Wins.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Terry McGovern, of this city, knocked out Patsy Haley, of Buffalo, in the eighteenth round of a fast, fierce and clever bout before the Essex Athletic Club to-night. McGovern forced the pace from the first tap of the gong, and although Haley sent in some blows on the body and head which would have sent any other opponent down, McGovern did not seem to be affected by them. On the other hand Haley bent frequently when struck on the wind and ribs, and went down several times from some hard facers. McGovern was the master all the way, and cut out the work in splendid style.

The Beef Inquiry.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Col. O. M. Smith, purchasing agent of the government at Chicago since 1895, testified to-day before the government court of inquiry that the stores of canned roast beef bought by him during the Spanish war, all upon the direct order of General Hanna, the commissary general. He also stated that some purchases of canned beef were made without his knowledge by the commissary general. Another of the day's important witnesses was Gustavus F. Swift, head of the packing house of Swift & Company. Good progress was made by the court to-day, but the end of the list of witnesses to be examined in Chicago is not yet in sight.

President at Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 14.—The presidential party arrived at half past two o'clock this afternoon. The party was met at the station by Maj. Hanna, brother of the senator; Mayor Hopkins and a number of prominent citizens. The distinguished visitors were immediately driven to Senator Hanna's house on Dawson street. By special request, there was no demonstration, but there was a wealth of bunting and decoration everywhere.

A Cheap Demonstration.

MADRID, March 14.—The presence of 300 soldiers repatriated from Cuba at a teum celebrated yesterday in memory of the Carlists who were killed in the colonial wars exemplifies the intrigues of the Carlists to gain the support of the disbanded troops. An investigation shows that Carlists paid five pesetas to each soldier attending the service.

Want the Documents.

PARIS, March 14.—The united court of cassation has decided to ask the minister of war, M. De Freycinet, to communicate to it the secret documents connected with the Dreyfus trial.

Advanced Ten Per Cent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14.—The Pennsylvania Tube Company, employing several thousand men, has advanced the wages of all employees ten per cent.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, brisk to high east to southeast winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Scheep, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 32 3 p. m. 59
12 m. 40 7 p. m. 60
12 m. 55 Weather—Fair.

THE CITY SOLONS

Met Last Night and Transacted Large Grist of Business.

THE ANGIE STRONG LICENSE

Application Referred Back to Petitions and Remonstrances.

SPECIAL BRIDGES COMMITTEE

Instructed to Confer With the two Bridge Companies to Secure Their Terms for Free Foot Passage. Council Hears from an "old Friend" Again—Council Raises the Rate of Common Labor to \$1.75 a day. Mayor Sweeney's Message was Read and was Listened to Attentively.

Last night a regular meeting of the city legislature was held. A large grist of business was transacted, and little time was lost at any stage, the "wind-jammer" contingent having an off night of it. In the second branch President Maxwell ruled that the Angie Strong license application was not properly before council because the committee had made no recommendation; he said in so many words that the committee was shirking a responsibility that rests with it. The McKelvey-Baird resolution passed both branches, and brings the day of free bridges within hailing distance apparently. Another feature was the action of council in fixing the rate of wages for city labor at \$1.75 a day. Mayor Sweeney's message was read and his several recommendations were received with favorable comment; doubtless some of them will receive favorable action by council in the near future.

City Clerk's Report.

In the second branch there were present twenty-two members, and in the first branch ten members. Mayor Sweeney presided in the upper branch, and President Maxwell was in the second's chair.

The report of City Clerk Watkins, showing appropriations, expenditures and balances of the several city departments was read, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Board of public works.....	\$ 5,353 51	\$ 3,691 79	\$ 1,737 72
Fire department.....	8,587 50	5,329 98	3,077 60
Health department.....	2,250 00	1,566 63	713 97
Markets.....	312 50	428 46	74 04
Police.....	6,927 50	4,538 87	2,388 63
City prison.....	1,075 00	1,001 02	73 98
Scales and weighing.....	225 00	75 00	150 00
Real estate.....	1,121 21	553 17	568 04
Cemeteries.....	225 00	83 32	141 68
Salaries.....	2,858 65	1,943 80	924 85
Contingent expenses.....	4,700 00	4,329 88	370 12
Compromise loan.....	1,250 01	.....	1,250 01
Loan of 1877.....	9,330 00	7,299 00	2,070 00
City water board.....	26,716 52	5,172 20	21,544 32
City gas works.....	23,750 00	22,424 90	1,325 10
Collection of taxes.....	750 00	.....	750 00
Totals.....	\$95,456 50	\$58,268 88	\$37,188 02
J. K. Hall, collector, paid to A. H. Forkey, receiver of the city of Wheeling, the following amounts to March 14:			
Fifty-cent levy.....	.....	.....	\$8,891 20
Ten-cent levy.....	.....	.....	1,253 87
Total.....	.....	.....	\$8,093 97